

WHOLE NO: 880.

WHOLE NO: 880.

Miscellaneous

LAND WARRANTS.
THE undersigned is paying the highest market price for **LAND WARRANTS.** All who have any to dispose of will please call.
JOHN T. BALLARD

NOTICE.
THOSE indebted to the firm of McHENRY & COCHRAN will please settle their accounts with me, either with cash, or by note, immediately.
Oct 22, 1855/875 T. B. COCHRAN

Administrators Notice

AL L persons indebted to the estate of the late
W. A. Choate, will please call on the undersigned
and make payment of the same. Those having claim
against the same, will present them, properly
authenticated for adjustment.

The stock of Watches and Jewelry now on
hand for sale by

S. D. CHOATE, Administrator

October 22, 1856. 3-975

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

AL L persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM
OWEN, deceased, residing at Shelbyville, Ky., are
herby notified to make payment forthwith; and
persons having claims against the said estate, to
make them at once on or before the first day of
November next.

DAVID OWEN, } Executors.
J. M. OWEN, }

Shelbyville, Ky. Oct. 15, 1856. e874

TOWN ORDINANCE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees, of
the Town of Shelbyville, held Thursday, the
27th, 1856, it was

Ordered, That no person shall be permitted
to enter out of the City limits, from the
Town, without paying to the Clerk of the
Board.

Attest—JOHN CUNYCHILL, Clerk.

April 2, 1856. 1846

HIDES WANTED.

The sign of the Big Horn GEO. ROBERTSON,
DEPOT ST. SHELBYVILLE, has been removed Manu-
factury, Shelbyville, Ky. will pay in Boots and Shoes,
Leather, Saddlery, Dry Goods, or Cash, the highest
market price for Hides, Calf and Sheep Skins, if
he delivered at Bull's Rope Walk, near the Bridge
over the river.

October 12, 1855

PERHAM OUTDOOR

THE proprietor of the MERCANTILE GUIDE would respectfully call the attention of mechanics, farmers, and mechanics residing outside this city to the moderate sum of yearly subscription to the Guide, being to mail subscribers only **SIX CENTS PER ANNUM**, making it the cheapest first-class newspaper in the United States. The columns contain the original variety of original and

articles, written not only to please, but to instruct. In regard to politics, the Guide will maintain an independent tone, and from time to time will advocate measures conducive to benefit the greatest number.

Postmasters and others are respectfully requested to act as agents for this paper, to whom we forward specimen copies free, when desired to do so.

PREMIUMS.—As inducement for persons to interest themselves to obtain subscribers to the Yacht Guide, we offer the following premiums on receipt of the names and pay in advance, we forward them by express or otherwise if ordered: the address of those entitled to them—for three sixty subscribers, cash, \$35; for two hundred fifty subscribers, we will give a splendid fine watch, warranted, \$50; for two hundred subscribers, one elegant gold pocket, four glasses, worth \$15; one hundred and sixty subscribers, an elegant

All communications should be addressed to
BLAKENY, Editor and Publisher of the "Herald"
Blakeny, N. Y. 12111. Greenbush

New York.
Nov 19, 1856 sm879

SOUTH-WESTERN
AGRICULTURAL WORKS
CHICAGO, ILL.

I AM Agent for the above concern, and will furnish their celebrated **OHIO FOUR HORSE POWERERS AND THRESHERS** at Louisville price, carriage added. Every machine warranted to

plicity, and being easily managed by the ordi-
 hands of a farm, they excel any machine of the
 in use. Munn & Co.'s prices. Catalogues, and
 culars furnished gratis, on application to
 THOMAS C. McGRATH
 Shelbyville, K.
 10085
 May 14, 1856

AUDITING EQUITY CLAIM
 Jesse J. Cardwell's Administrator }
 vs } In Equity.
 His Heirs and Creditors.

vs	} In Equity.
His Heirs and Creditors.	
G. W. McCormick's Administrator	} In Equity.
vs	
His Heirs and Creditors.	

signed, as Master in Chancery of the Sh
Circuit Court, for the purpose of receiving pro
claims connected with said cases, NOTICE
HEREBY GIVEN, that I will attend at the C
missioner's Office, in the town of Shelbyville,
on *Sunday-Morning*, at the following day, in the

ber, January, February and March, to hear and
proof of all claims, &c., proper to be taken in
cases; and all claims, &c., at issue in said cases
expected to be filed on or before the second Tuesday
in March, 1857. H. BOHANNON, M.
Nov 12. 1856 em87

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERY
[Authorized by the State of Georgia.]
3,250 Prizes—lowest Prize \$40.—More than one Prize to every ten Tickets.—Prizes guaranteed.

FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOTTE
CLASS 21.
To be drawn in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, in
lie on Friday, November 28, 1896, on
THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMB

☆ Purchasers in buying ten whole Tickets
 guaranteed a prize of \$40—halves and quarters
 proportion.

SAMUEL SWAN & CO., MANAGERS
 30,000 Tickets—3 250 Prizes!—Prizes amounting

Will be distributed according to the following scheme:

1 prize of \$40 000	1 prize of
1 prize of 12 000	10 prizes of
1 prize of 5 000	100 prizes of

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:			
4 prizes of \$150 approx. to \$40,000 prize are:			
4 " 125 "	12,000 "		
4 " 100 "	5,000 "		
4 " 75 "	2,000 "		

8	50	1,000
40	45	200
300	40	100
3250 prizes amounting to		\$200
Wholes \$10; Halves 85; Quarters 92 50.		

Inducements to *Chico*.—As by this scheme, ticket in every 10 is guaranteed to draw \$40, we sell Certificates of Packages of 10 tickets at the following rates, which is the risk on them.

All that they draw over the amount guaranteed accrues to the purchaser.

It will be perceived, by this plan, that for each purchaser has a Certificate of 10 Tickets, which he buys Tickets he would only get for that sum. Whether, thus, by buying Certificates he has

✶ In ordering Tickets and Certificates—Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets and receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

- ✪ Purchasers will please write their signatures in plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.
- ✪ Remember that every Prize is drawn and awarded in full without deduction.
- ✪ All prizes of \$1,000 and under, paid immediately.

time of thirty days.
All communications strictly confidential.
Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other T
at either office.
Orders for Tickets or Certificates can be add
either to

or
Oct 29, 1948

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest newspaper published in Kentucky. Terms—\$2 in advance; \$2.50 payable within six months after subscription, at which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1856.

Correspondence of The Shelby News.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 19, 1856.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

DEAR SIR:—The last number of your weekly contains a complimentary notice of our young friend, HOWARD L. CHRISTOPHER, the efficient operator at your place. Having known Mr. C. for years past, and being aware of his high attainments, we were pleased to receive from him frequent assurances of his willingness to become identified with our new line of Telegraph, extending to Portland. Knowing Mr. C.'s position in your community to be one of vast importance to your citizens generally, we quite reluctantly pressed forward our negotiations for his valuable services, believing it to be our duty to consult their interest, as well as Mr. C.'s, in the matter. It was our ardent desire to place Mr. C. in a position upon our line, which would, in every respect, accord with his high reputation as a skillful Telegrapher. In order to do this we determined to place him in charge of the office which we proposed to open, at one of the prominent steamboat agencies on Wall street, in this city. Much to our surprise, however, we find to-day, that the steamboat agents in common use very serious objections to this plan, as being dangerous to the interests of every agent, except the one in whose office the instrument is placed. Having obtained the greater portion of the stock by the influence of the steamboat agents, we feel compelled therefore, to abandon the office on Wall street, and locate one at the Union Telegraph building, on Main street, where an operator has already been engaged. It is in this way that we are deprived of the services of Mr. C. But we shall retain the privilege of claiming him, as soon as we can make proper room. In the meantime, we leave him to the good care of his Shelby friends, of whom there is so large a number. With respect,

NORR. M. BOOTH,
JAMES T. LEONARD,
Proprietors J. & P. Td. Line.

The steamship Supply had arrived, at the latest accounts, in the Mediterranean for another cargo of Camels, for Texas.

AD FOR KANSAS FROM ENGLAND.—Lady Byron, (the widow of the poet), has contributed, through Mrs. Stowe, the sum of £65 sterling for the relief of sufferers in Kansas—with the proviso that it is not to be applied for providing arms.

Monument to Col. John Hardin.—Mr. Edgar Needham, marble cutter of this city, (says the Louisville Courier), has executed for MARK HARDIN, Esq., a marble monument, 20 feet high, and of very fine finish, which is to be erected in Grove Hill Cemetery, Shelbyville, Ky., to perpetuate the memory of that noble and patriotic pioneer, Col. JOHN HARDIN, of Shelby.

Col. HARDIN was one of the most distinguished of that noble band of pioneers who drove back the aborigines from the forests of Kentucky, and founded the glorious institutions of this Commonwealth. He richly deserves to have his memory perpetuated in marble.

The monument of Col. Hardin is a Doric Pedestal, with its capital surmounted with a blocking course, on which is raised in alto relievo, four original and characteristic emblems,—representing the Pioneer, the Soldier, the Patriot, and the Christian.—Upon the blocking course is a column with a capital of palm leaves, upon which is perched the glorious American Eagle. On the front of the monument is the following inscription: "Col. JOHN HARDIN, born 1755; killed May 1792, whilst bearing his country's flag of peace to the Indians N. W. of the Ohio."

This is unquestionably one of the finest private monuments ever built in Kentucky, and the representation of the "old Kentucky Rifle," with its old fashioned flint lock, has been universally admired by all who have seen the work.

We are happy to add that in this instance the design and the execution of the work has been confided to our own citizens. If this policy were more generally adopted by our men of means we should hear far less about the low state of the mechanic arts in Kentucky. What our mechanics and artisans need is a fair chance for the work which legitimately belongs here. This they ought to have, and this they must have, if Louisville is to make any progress in manufacturing and mechanical industry.

A NEW STATE.—As Minnesota Territory has now a sufficient population to entitle her to apply for admission as a State into the Confederacy, we presume this will be done next winter. We find the following in the correspondence of one of our exchanges, giving an account of the wonderful growth of St. Paul, and of the inducement to settle in that far northern region:

"I can now tell you something about St. Paul and vicinity as they are. The census was finished this week. Minnesota Territory has a population of 170,000; St. Paul has 12,000. In 1849 it numbered about 500 persons. A great many new buildings are now going up, everything is lively. If a man wants to come out here to locate he can't miss it; but what puzzles me and other new comers is, there are so many good places it is hard to choose. Good carpenters get \$2.50 to 3.50 per day, masons the same; girls at housework \$3 and \$4 a week; in hotels and boarding houses \$4. St. Anthony and Minneapolis are smart places, with a population of 4,000; but in my opinion, St. Paul will always keep ahead, as it is the head of navigation for large steamboats on the Mississippi, and the depot for a supply of a vast region of the finest soil in the United States."

The Theological Seminary at New Albany is to be removed in the vicinity of Chicago. The citizens of Chicago have subscribed \$100,000 toward endowing the institution.

LYNCH LAW IN KANSAS.—Under this head the St. Louis Republican states that two persons have been arrested on Pottawatomie creek, in Kansas Territory, charged with the robbery of peaceable citizens, and hung with the ropes taken from the animals stolen by them. One of the men hung bore the name of Partridge, and has been quite a conspicuous character in the Territory. The name of the other was not known.

A letter to the St. Louis Democrat, dated the 10th of November, states that twenty of the Free State prisoners, taken at Hickory Point, under Col. Harvey, have been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced by Judge Lechman to five years imprisonment at hard labor.

A Providential Man.—There is no aspiration so glorious as the desire to do good. Howard, bending over the couch of sickness and smoothing the pillow of death, was greater than Napoleon at Austerlitz. And Thomas Holloway, whose inestimable medicines are subduing disease of every type, in every part of the habitable globe, is more worthy of respect and honor than any warrior that ever drew the sword. When Kosuth visited the United States he was designated by one of our clergy as the "providential man." Surely Professor Holloway, who has come to our country on a nobler errand, better deserves that title. His establishment in New York has been the fount source of health to thousands of our afflicted fellow citizens. His agencies, established in every city and town of the Union, are the PEOPLE'S DISPENSARIES. What is true of the popularity of his medicines here, is true throughout the world; for wherever civilization has penetrated, by land or sea, they are known and appreciated. From Greenland to Terra del Fuego—from the Mississippi to the Ganges—they are advertised in every printed language, and resorted to by races of every name and color, as the only reliable and permanent remedy in all the phases of disease. The leading medical periodicals of London and Edinburgh not only except HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT from their general denunciations of patent medicines, but unreservedly commend them. In short, if we are to believe concurrent testimony of all nations, Professor Holloway has done more to ameliorate human suffering and to rob the grave of victims, than any other medical discoverer of this or any former age. We have unquestionable authority for saying that his central offices for the old and new world—London and New York—send out annually more than ten millions of dollars' worth of his medicines. The statistics of the cures effected by their means, cannot, of course, be ascertained, but judging from the facts within our own limited sphere of observation we should say that no ordinary quarto volume could contain the record. Surely the discoverer and philanthropist who has accomplished such results may, without arrogance, be styled a PROVIDENTIAL MAN.—N. O. Picayune.

A MARYLANDER'S APOSTROPHE TO HIS NATIVE STATE.—Since the result of the Presidential election was known, DOUGLAS HOWARD, a worthy son of old Maryland, made a speech in Cincinnati, which concluded as follows. Mr. HOWARD was en route to Kansas, where he intends making his home:

"Hail, hail to thee, Maryland, thou 'dove star.' When all other orbs in the firmament of Freedom are dimmed, thou shalt shine in resplendent and glorifying light!—thou Venus of the morning—thou Hesperus of the night! Thou art, indeed, what the Historian of Heaven apostrophized as 'The Cytherea of neighboring eyes!'"

"Hail to thee, Maryland! With trump and peon, and clarion shout, other States declared that they would battle and die for the chief of their choice, thou, with out parade, girded on thy buckler, and with the sword of the Lord's anointed, struck where thou hadst declared thy blows should fall! Thou, proud and noble State, hast been the only one to redeem thy word. Dear land of my birth—my political mother—dearer art thou now to me than when thou gavest me life, for I am not one who worships the God of Day only in his enclinations and in his zenith. Rather let my face turn to that horizon where in glory he goes down! Though a wanderer from thee, never to tread thy hallowed soil again, I pledge to thee my heart's fond devotion, and my soul's deep love!"

California Dodge.—The following letter from Mr. BUCHANAN, in favor of the Pacific Railroad, was published in California so late that it would not be received in the South until after the election!

WREATHLAND, (near Lancaster), Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1856.

To B. F. Washington, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of California:

Sir: I have received numerous communications from sources in California entitled to high regard, in reference to the proposed Pacific Railroad. As it would be impossible for me to answer them all, I deem it most proper and respectful to address you a general answer in your official capacity. In performing this duty to the citizens of California, I act in perfect consistency with the self imposed restriction contained in my letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, not to answer interrogations raising new and different issues from those presented by the Cincinnati Convention; because that Convention has itself adopted a resolution in favor of this great work. I then desire to state, briefly, that concurring with the Convention, I am decidedly favorable to the construction of the Pacific Railroad; and I derive the authority to do this from the constitutional power "to declare war," and the constitutional duty "to repel invasions." In my judgment Congress possesses the same power to make appropriations for the construction of this road, strictly for the purpose of national defense, that it has to erect fortifications at the mouth of the harbor of San Francisco. Indeed, the necessity with a view to repel foreign invasion from California is as great in the one case as in the other. Neither will there be danger from the precedent, for it is almost impossible to conceive that any case attended by such extraordinary and unprecedented circumstances can ever again occur in our history.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

A suspension bridge is to be built across the Mississippi at St. Louis, Mo., to be 84 feet above high watermark and more than a mile in length. The greatest distance between the piers will be 1800 feet, and the foundation of some of the towers will be 50 feet below water mark. Mr. J. W. Bissell, of Rochester, New York, has received the appointment of Engineer.—The bridge is expected not to cost less than two millions of dollars.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.—The success of the voyage of the Dean Richmond, from Chicago to Liverpool, having demonstrated the practicability and profit of the St. Lawrence route, some of the Chicago business men are disposed to follow up the experiment. Messrs. Cameron, Barry & Co., Foreign Marine Brokers in Chicago, advertise for two vessels for Europe, one to load lumber on Lake Huron or Lake Erie for a port in the Straits of Gibraltar, and not higher up than Valencin, with return cargo of fruit and wine direct to Chicago; the other to load at Chicago and Milwaukee, for the United Kingdom, immediately on the opening of navigation.

The Covington Journal tells the following, which is doubtless the experience of many unfortunate fugitives:

A few months ago a negro stole away from a kind master in this city and went to Canada. The other day the master received a letter from the runaway, couched in the following language: "For God's sake, master Henry, come and take me home." This earnest appeal is pregnant with meaning. The poor, deluded runaway, instead of the privileges and enjoyments he anticipated in a state of "freedom," he finds pinching want, misery and degradation. No wonder he longs for the comfort of his old home.

R. C. Gardiner of Detroit, Michigan, has invented a sewing machine, which, according to the Scientific American, throws all the cheap machines of these latter days into the shade. It is not much larger than a pair of scissors, can be made for a dollar or so, and the inventor thinks, will compete in quality of work with many of the best machines now in use. No description of it has yet been published.

FIFTEEN SLAVES MANUMITTED.—Detroit papers of the 17th, note the arrival in that city of Mr. William Sloan, of Ky., having in charge 15 slaves, whom he is desirous of settling in some favorable location in Michigan or Canada. They are manumitted by the terms of the will of Thos. E. Chambers, dec'd of Spencer county, Ky., 29 miles from Louisville, who besides giving them their freedom bestowed upon them \$2,000 to provide for their settlement in the North. Of this sum \$700 has been paid to purchase the aged father of the family, who was owned by another man, and whom they were anxious to bring with them.—One of the party is still in Kentucky endeavoring to procure the freedom of his wife and two children.

AN AFFRAY.—We learn that a difficulty occurred at a school house in Simpson county, about three miles from Franklin, on Tuesday last, between two boys: one about 20 years of age whose name is Hogan, and the other about 16 years of age, whose name is White. White and Hogan made a bet on the election, White being a Democrat and Hogan a Know-Nothing. A dispute arose between them, and White cut Hogan in the head with an ax, from the effects of which he died about 8 o'clock that night. White is under arrest.—Bouling Green Gazette.

TO SECURE FROM CATTLE MALE OR FEMALE PROGENY AT WILL.—According to an article in "The Annals of the Luxemburg Agricultural Society," communicated by a Belgian farmer, a heifer calf is invariably produced when the cow is put to bull before milking, and a male calf when the cow is put to bull just after she has been thoroughly milked. The author of this statement claims to have confirmed its accuracy by four years' experience, and asserts that his plan has succeeded beyond all expectation. Cows which previously had borne only male calves, and that for four or five years gave heifer calves by the above treatment. Give it a trial.—Country Gentleman.

HASTY BURIALS.—Another warning against the too common practice of hasty burials occurred in Sandusky county last week. Daniel Stearns, Esq., who had been ill with fever for some time, to all appearance died on Friday afternoon, all the arrangements were made, and the funeral and interment were assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the supposed deceased, when the body appeared warm to the touch. Restoratives were administered, and in a few minutes the man, who had come so near being buried alive, was setting up. He is now in a fair way of recovery.—Cincinnati Columbian.

THE NEW TREATY.—The arrival of the treaty recently concluded between our country and Great Britain has already been noticed. A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer professes to have an acquaintance with the principal features of the document. He says: "It settles all questions heretofore existing relative to Central America, and all other subjects of dispute between the British and American governments excepting the claims by the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies, relative to alleged rights under the treaty of 1846. Under the treaty negotiated by Mr. Dallas, the Mosquito coast from the line of Honduras to the southern arm of the San Juan river, including the port and town of San Juan, is recognized to belong to Nicaragua. The British protectorate over the Indians is relinquished, but with the understanding that the good offices of both governments shall be used to secure for the government of Nicaragua the same protection and equivalent protection as the government of Nicaragua possesses the same power to make appropriations for the construction of this road, strictly for the purpose of national defense, that it has to erect fortifications at the mouth of the harbor of San Francisco. Indeed, the necessity with a view to repel foreign invasion from California is as great in the one case as in the other. Neither will there be danger from the precedent, for it is almost impossible to conceive that any case attended by such extraordinary and unprecedented circumstances can ever again occur in our history."

Our advice from the interior are that farmers are anxious to sell their hogs, particularly in Kentucky and Tennessee, and that there will be no late feeding done, corn being so high and pork comparatively low. This will lead to a short season and the present indications are that packing will be concluded in the latter part of December.

Secessionists Moving.—The following is from the New York Herald. The same was telegraphed to the Times. We give it for what it is worth:

Startling News from Richmond Virginia.—A New Disunion Movement of the Southern Nullifiers.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 14, 1856.—The late disunion manifesto of R. Barnwell Rhett has much more in it than what appears upon its face. It is the precursor of a series of disunion experiments which will now be rapidly unfolded here, and at other points, as the plot thickens. It is a latest experiment concocted upon a coup d'etat for the control of Mr. Buchanan's administration, or the defeat of his election; and if Jefferson Davis is not the master spirit of this notable scheme, he may be expected to profit by it to the full extent of his powers.

On the first Wednesday in December, the Presidential Electors elected are to meet in the various States, to cast their votes for President and Vice President.—In the interval it is proposed to bring Mr. Buchanan, by letter, up to the mark of the Southern nullifiers, or to compass their defeat, by giving a sufficient number of the democratic electoral votes of the South to other candidates to throw the election into the house. The nullifiers have their fears of the Northern democrats elected to the next Congress in behalf of Kansas as a Free State, and from recent disclosures from Lancaster, they also have their fears of Mr. Buchanan himself. Hence this desperate plan of bringing Mr. Buchanan to the mark, or of defeating his election. The conspirators do not expect any satisfactory answer from Mr. Buchanan, but they desire to see their object in disunion and the spoils of a Southern confederacy. They know that in the betrayal of the people, by throwing the election into the House, they may create an excitement which will result in the abrupt dissolution of Congress, the suspension of the government, the secession of the Southern States in a body, and that bloody Southern confederacy which is to be the millennium of their hopes. The late confidential meeting of Henry A. Wise and his associate disunion Southern governors at Raleigh, you will discover by-and-by involved something more than treason and revolution in the event of Fremont's election.

The Normal School.—The Observer and Reporter of the 19th gives the following account of the inauguration of the President:

The ceremony of inducing the Rev. Lewis W. Green, D. D., into the office of President of the State Normal School and Teachers' University took place, pursuant to previous notice, in the Baptist Church, in this city, on Tuesday (yesterday), at 12 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock, a procession was formed in the College Lawn, under the direction of Gen. LESLIE COMBS, as Chief Marshal, and marched to the Church, where there had assembled a brilliant concourse of ladies, and the whole assembly when the procession had entered the building, presented such an array of beauty, intelligence and wisdom as are rarely to be found congregated in any assembly.

After the performance of a fine piece of music by the splendid choir, and an eloquent prayer by the Rev. JOHN H. LIND, of the Methodist Church, Dr. GREEN, was introduced by Gen. COMBS to the Governor and of the Commonwealth, Hon. CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, who briefly but eloquently welcomed him again to his native State, and proceeded to administer to him the oath and invest him with the insignia of his office.

Dr. Green then proceeded to pronounce his inaugural discourse, and for an hour and a half held his vast audience spellbound by the irresistible power of his matchless eloquence and mighty intellect. It would be a useless effort on our part to attempt to give even a synopsis of this truly great production, and we will content ourselves simply with remarking that it was all that the warmest admirers of Dr. Green expected, and was alike worthy of the noble cause in behalf of which it was pronounced, and of the reputation of its distinguished author. We are gratified to learn that the speeches of Gov. Morehead and Dr. Green are to be published, and that thousands who had not the pleasure of hearing them will thus be enabled to appreciate their high excellencies.

We have nothing to add to this brief and hasty notice of the interesting exercises of yesterday, except to say that no man who is acquainted with the present organization of the State Normal School and its bright prospects, can for a moment doubt that the glories of Old Transylvania are about at length to return, and that this beautiful institution is destined at once to take rank among the brightest luminaries of science and learning in all this land.

The Cincinnati Price Current, of last week, gives the following information in regard to the pork market:

A dull and heavy feeling has been the prevailing characteristic of the market during the week and prices have declined 25 to 37½ per cent., the market closing quiet and spiritless at \$5.75 for averaged sized hogs—say those weighing 260 lbs. net. It is the first time since the first of this month that we have seen 14.925 the same time last year. Last year, however, packing did not commence until the 17th of this month, the weather being too warm, whilst this season operations commenced, though on a limited scale, on the 1st of the month, making this season nearly three weeks earlier than last.

Drovers have been paying prices for hogs above the present current rates rendering the business a losing one, and hence they manifest a great willingness to sell as they have to do, if they sell at all, at a loss of 50c to 75 per cent., and many of them are having their hogs packed on their own account, preferring to take the chances of a future, rather than to sell at this loss now. It is clear that they must either do this or dispose of their droves, because the high price of corn renders it ruinous to hold them back for a better market. The prospects of the hog product favor a further decline, as the prices are not only below the current rates for hogs, but the demand is of the most limited character. Eastern purchasers are generally holding back for lower rates, as well as the packers from Europe, who, under the continued unfavorable advices from the English and Irish markets, manifest great want of confidence in present prices.

There have been some sales of long middles within the week, at 7½c. packed, and at this rate the market is lost. Lard is also declining and has been sold so low as 10c. including packages.

Our advices from the interior are that farmers are anxious to sell their hogs, particularly in Kentucky and Tennessee, and that there will be no late feeding done, corn being so high and pork comparatively low. This will lead to a short season and the present indications are that packing will be concluded in the latter part of December.

Buchanan in favor of Free Kansas.—It will be seen from the following letter of the New York Herald's correspondent, that it is already affirmed at Washington that Mr. Buchanan is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State. If the Herald's correspondent is correctly informed, the poor fellows in the South who were duped into the support of Buchanan to defeat Fremont will find they have caught a Tartar.

The policy of the incoming administration is the absorbing topic of conversation. It is now given out that Buchanan is in favor of Kansas as a Free State. He has all along held to the propriety, if not the necessity, of this course, and the recent emphatic expression of public sentiment on the despotic course of the Pierce administration in regard to that Territory makes it, I assure you, a fixed fact in the policy of the new government.

It will create much astonishment at the South, and will cause a deep feeling of indignation in some quarters—perhaps war to the knife. Jefferson Davis, as one of the leading secessionists, will open the question in the Senate when he takes his seat from Mississippi, after the Pierce administration is properly buried and the grave covered with sods. It is thought that the first movement to counteract the effect of this measure will be to pur migrants into Texas, and slice that State into two additional States, giving the South four Senators, while Kansas will add only two to the North.

Hogs.—The following communication which we find in Saturday's "Journal," is of some importance to our agricultural friends. What he says of the hog crop of Shelby is true. In number and weight, the amount in Shelby will not reach one-half that of previous years.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: GENTLEMEN: It is not unusual to see about this time, or for some weeks previous, every year, an occasional article in the Western papers depreciating the value of hogs, while yet in the farmers' hands. But never before, in the recollection of the writer, has there been such a systematic and continued effort made as during the past few weeks to bring down the hopes and expectations of the hog-feeders, the public prints being the ordinary means in the hands of the combination to this end. The articles appearing almost daily—and often as editorial—on this subject, are doubtless furnished in matter, if not in form, by interested and designing men, and the public mind has been entirely controlled by them. Not a word of remonstrance or complaint has been published by the farmers, or in their behalf. I am sure that the editors would not do such injury and injustice to our fraternity if they were aware of the designs and effects of such publications. Appearing, as they do, at this particular time, when such quick action, ought to satisfy any thinking man that they have more meaning than truth in them.

The ingenious farmer seldom suspects that the paragraph headed "private telegraph dispatch," informing the public that a general frost throughout Virginia has ruined the hopes of the tobacco-planters, is furnished for the moment by some speculator with a heavy stock on hand; or that the ruin of the hemp crop in Missouri which he reads of, is but a flourish of the pen of some shrewd money merchant. A similar paternity are the paragraphs and articles in question. Such reports have almost regularly appeared with every issue of the public press—as that "pork has been and is to be, shipped from France;" "that there is enough bacon in St. Louis and New Orleans to make 40,000 barrels of pork;" "that there is a heavy stock of hogs feeding in Wisconsin and Tennessee;" "that there is a superabundance of the product of last year on hands;" "that there will be an average crop of hogs fed in Kentucky and the Western States," &c. &c. Why are these things repeated day after day, and at this particular time? The packers and speculators have the price at their own control, as the feeders are bound to sell some time inside of a month. Then why bring the press under tribute to bully down the farmers? These reports may possibly be true, which we read every day; but, for one, the writer does not believe a fourth of them.

A few weeks ago, the Cincinnati Price Current stated that the number of hogs fed in Kentucky, this fall, would not be far from an average. I take this statement to be a fair exponent of the others. Now I wish to speak of what I know in my own section, or in those counties near me.—Henry and Shelby will not send out over one-third the average number of past years. This I know from diligent inquiry. An agent weighing twenty-three lots in Shelby, a few days ago, amounting in the aggregate to three hundred head of hogs. The same agent, in an ordinary year would feed about fifteen hundred. This is by no means an extreme case. The hogs are generally in small lots and weigh light.—Now, what is true of these counties is true of almost the whole State. The crops with us were an average with all over Kentucky. Men, who have traveled much over Indiana the past season, say it is the same case there. This I know—the efforts have been made to buy hogs in Henry county to carry to western Indiana, to be slaughtered—a thing never before thought of.

This thing is certain, if the other parts of Kentucky turn off no more fat hogs in proportion than this section, there will not be 200,000 hogs packed in Louisville this season.

The evidences are from all the correct and reliable information that the number of hogs packed in the West will not be much over one-half of last year's packing. Allowing something over this, and all that is asserted of the immense stock of meats on hand, which is hugely exaggerated, the amount for next year's demands cannot be much over two-thirds of an average stock. There never was a time when the buyers were better able to pay big prices, and never a time when the farmers were less able to take a small one. Corn is worth two dollars per barrel, and the new crop indifferent. Indeed it is so light and chaffy that two barrels will put no more pounds on a hog this year than one would last.—Five dollars gross will not more than pay the feeder under these circumstances. So I think that it would be but fair to let the supply and demand regulate prices hereafter, instead of using the columns of newspapers to disparage and destroy the hopes and just expectation of one party, and advance the interests of another.

I ask the publication of this as an act of simple justice to the farmers of the State.

HENRY.

To BE EXECUTED.—We learn from the Lancaster (Ky.) Sentinel, that John Comly, convicted at the last term of the Garrard Circuit Court, for the murder of Stephen G. Spratt, in the Post Office in that place on the 6th of August, 1855, was hung on the 21st of this month.

EARTHQUAKE AT HICKMAN, KY.—The Hickman Argus, of the 14th, says:—The inhabitants of this city were aroused from their slumbers about 4 o'clock, Sunday last, by the somewhat appalling shock of an earthquake. The vibration, which was accompanied by a heavy wind, was very sensibly felt in several adjoining towns, and lasted for a time variously estimated at from ten seconds to one minute. This makes the fourth shock that has been felt in this region during the last five or six weeks, and was the loudest and longest of the series. We only hope that the slight vibrations we have had may not inaugurate another such convulsion of nature as occurred in 1811, when the mighty waters of the Mississippi were stopped in their onward course, and their current made to reverse its flow.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Sunday morning last, the 16th inst., about 3 o'clock, we were aroused from our slumbers by the severest shock of an earthquake we ever experienced.

It may surprise some readers to learn that all the earths—clay, flint, chalk, &c., are nothing more than the rust of metals; that at one time during the age of this world they were all shining, brilliant metals. Geologists speak of the earth as being hundreds of thousands of years old.—All their philosophy is based upon mechanical science—the formation of strata, the upheaving of mountains, the burying of forests, have been attributed to some great convulsion—that is, to some shaking to the center of the earth's crust.

Whether this great age of the world be true or not, it is very certain that before any of these events could have taken place, the formation of the earth must have been so completely rusted as to assume an earthly texture. To understand this, we must leave the mechanical, that is, the geological theory. It cannot be disputed that the first changes of the earth's surface were of a purely chemical nature. Combinations took place then as now; the metallic bases, by mere contact with the atmosphere of water, passed into oxides, as the chemist calls them, or earths, as expressed in daily conversation. Chemists thus recognize something like forty different kinds of these oxides of earthly bodies, some being very scarce, and others as plentiful. By the nearest touch of air some of the metallic bases of these earths instantly pass into the rusty or earthy state; some by contact with water, are so energetic that they burst into flame.

By this process of reasoning, we come to the conclusion that the "world is one mass or globe of mixed metals, of which the mere crust has become rusted, or of earthly form; the outer rind, as it were, preventing any rapid combination taking place with the metallic surface, fire or six miles below the face of the dry land. Eruptions from volcanoes are probably produced by the sea getting down to the metallic surface, through some fissure in the earth's crust; decomposition of the water then takes place—fire, flame and steam causing an eruption. It would be an instructive lesson to man to quarry into the earth's crust to the depth of 10 or 12 miles.—West Tennessee Whig.

Foreign News.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.—The steamer Niagara arrived at midnight with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 8th inst. The Niagara left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 8th. She passed on the 8th the Errisness, only eight miles from Liverpool.

The Persia arrived out on the evening of the 7th instant, a trip of 9 days and 7 hours, mean time.

The Anglo Saxon arrived at Liverpool from Quebec on the 5th.

There are additional symptoms of a close union between France, Russia and Prussia. It would appear that France supports the unconditional admission of Russia and Prussia to the second meeting of the European Conference, while England is said to oppose the admission of the former and Austria of the latter.

Treaties of commerce between Russia and France, and railway treaties between Russia and Prussia were in preparation.

Neapolitan affairs are without change. Lord Palmerston had delivered an address on education before a large assembly in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester. He also made two speeches in defense of his foreign policy. In Lord Palmerston's speech at Manchester, he used the following expression, which had been the subject of much comment: "I hope the peace will be lasting, but its endurance must depend on the fidelity with which the conditions are fulfilled. If the power, which provoked hostility faithfully carries out the treaty, there can be no doubt that peace will be long preserved."

On the 6th instant the Directors of the Bank of England held a protracted sitting, during which they considered the expediency of making a further change in the rates of discount, with a view of arresting the continued outflow of gold. A resolution not to make any change for the present was arrived at by a majority of only one.

FRANCE.—Rumors continue of a probable modification of the ministry. An official editorial in Le Constitutionnel on the question at issue between the French and English governments says "the presence of a naval squadron of England in the Black Sea and the Austrians in the Principality are henceforth only arbitrary and violent means of preventing a solution of the differences which Russia has been the first to propose in offering to submit the question to its natural judges? Is it desired rather to have re-use to arms? Is war again desired? Does the English Ministry wish to enter again upon hostilities without France, certainly to assure the execution of the treaty of Paris, but imprudently to rend it to pieces in the face of the world, with the object of satisfying an ambition that had been for the moment disguised? We repeat that it now depends upon the Cabinets of London and Vienna to put an end to the pending disputes and terminate the anxieties to which the present situations give rise."

It is rumored at Paris that the French fleet is about to proceed to the Black Sea, but it is not certain.

NAPLES.—The Paris Prairie says the manifesto from the Neapolitan Government is daily expected, and if not conciliatory the Neapolitan Envoys of both France and England will probably demand their passports.

RUSSIA.—It is said that a new treaty of commerce has been settled between Russia and Prussia with a view of international railway communication. The concession of Russian railways to the Credit Mobilier was signed October 23d.

Porter's Spirit of the Times has an account of a dreadful folly, who "would rather tell a lie on six months' credit, than tell the truth for cash." The idea is decidedly original.

INCREASE OF WEALTH IN OHIO.—In the year 1820, before the completion of the railway system, the State of Ohio had an aggregate amount of taxable property rated at \$139,897,340, and in the year 1856, after the completion of the system, the value of same description of property is set down at \$699,877,334, very nearly double.

From the London Times, Oct. 25.

The Church that Forgets Nothing.

It is time one and the same thing for all mankind, flowing on in one unvarying stream, carrying along with it prejudices, errors, and continually bringing down new convictions to replace the old; or is time a different thing to different people, "glooming," as Shakespeare says, "with some, and standing entirely still with others?" The question may seem a strange one, but it really seems impossible to believe that Thomas Vincent Airdale, of the order of Preachers, Master in Sacred Theology, and Grand Inquisitor in the diocese of Ancon and certain other lands and localities, specially appointed by the Holy See against heretical depravity, can actually exist on the surface of this planet at the same time with Humbolt and with Herschel, with the inventors of electric telegraph, with Fourier, with Lyell, or with Grant. What Thomas Airdale born three hundred years ago, and has slept the sleep of Nourjahad or Rip Van Winkle, and awoke into the nineteenth century with the ideas and prejudices of the sixteenth? We cannot tell! But some supposition at least as extraordinary as this is needed to explain the existence at the present time of so singular and monstrous a phenomenon. This Grand Inquisitor, in his zeal against heretical depravity, informs us that, without the Catholic faith, as the Apostle Paul writes to the Jews, it is impossible to please God. The word of the Apostle is "faith," and "Catholic" is the addition of the great Inquisitor, whose indignation against heretical depravity does not prevent him from garbling the text of Scripture by willful misquotation. The document in question proceeds to enjoin all persons to inform and testify against all persons of their acquaintance who are heretics. Jews, Mahomedans, or Apostles, or—who may have committed acts from which sufficient proof might be deduced that they are in open or secret league with the devil, performing acts of sorcery, magic, or necromancy, offering to the above named (that is to say, the devil) perfumes, incense, or prayers for the discovery of treasures, or other unholy purposes, by invocations or promises of obedience, or by other practices in which his name or others are involved who are familiar with or who practice necromancy, or no matter what sort of magic." There are a great many more offences enumerated, and this marvellous document, which is ordered to be posted up in all shops and hotels, concludes with two special denunciations. The first is against those who use any book not previously approved by the Holy Office, and the second against Christians who sleep, eat, or play with a Jew, or disguise themselves in the garments of that still necked race. It is signed by the same Thomas Airdale, on the 8th day of August of this present year, 1856.

If the Church of Rome requires from its disciples that they should learn much, on the other hand it makes them learn nothing. Every absurdity to which the human mind for the last 1800 years has bowed in degrading submission is petrified for the use of the faithful, and dug up at suitable intervals to show how far the infallible church is raised above the progress of human intelligence, and how completely she can afford to despise the lessons of experience and the dictates of reason. Because, during the dark ages, when the belief in witchcraft and necromancy was universal, the Church of Rome, never before and never behind the age, proscribes the imaginary offerings, the same form must again and again be gone through, that she may not be supposed to filter or draw back from positions which she has once occupied. She is cursed with infallibility, and can, therefore, retrench no extravagance and admit no correction.

It has come to be pretty generally admitted, whatever opinions existed to the contrary in the days of Faust and Margarete, that the "above-named" enters into no league with the sons of men; and, indeed, the sanity of the late Mr. Dove was severely doubted by many persons, principally on the ground of his having sought to enter into a contract of the kind of which the most Holy Inquisition desires to be particularly informed. We wonder what kind of response such an adjuration as this meets with the true sons of the Church—what kind of evidence the Holy Office requires to establish a league with the "above named,"—what manner of perfume and incense are agreeable to the nostrils of the enemy of mankind. "The Prince of Darkness is a gentleman by reputation, and as such, probably exquisite and recherche in his taste. Can the Jesuit tell us anything about him, and where he is to be found? Magic, and necromancy, which the cold fancy of this northern land finds only in the

The Garland.

Wm and Last—BY MARY E. HATCHER.

I dreamed last night, dear Mary,
A joyous golden dream,
Which filled my soul with beauty,
As stars light up a stream.
Again through scenes of woodlands,
We wandered as of old,
Where young birds thrilled with music
The air of liquid gold.
O'er daisies and grassy nooks,
With blossoms thick and true,
Thy dainty steps 'mid violets leaved,
A pleasant music made.
The rippling sweetness of thy voice
Awoke the silent dead,
As merry streamlets ring soft
A chime of liquid gold.
The spring had kissed the earth to flower,
Oh! 'twas a golden eve—
While we sat weaving clover brooms,
As children often do.
In twining round their crimson tips,
My hand was linked in yours,
Yet talked about the flowers,
I only thought of thee.
Then didst thou float a little way
Above the stream of time,
Watching the silver ripples play,
And listening to the chime,
When angels from the upper spheres
So gently clasped thy hand.
And led thee through the fall of tears,
Up to the higher land.
While I in chilling twilight grieve,
Too sad, alas, to weep—
For years of mine can never wake
Thy silent dreamless sleep.
Frankfort, Ky.

Miscellaneous.

The Humble Pharisee.

BY T. A. ARTHUR.

"What was that?" exclaimed Mrs. Andrews, to the lady who was seated next to her, as a single strain of music vibrated for a few moments on the atmosphere.
"A violin, I suppose," was answered.
"A violin!" An expression almost of horror came into the countenance of Mrs. Andrews. "It can't be possible!"
It was possible, however, for the sound came again, prolonged and varied.
"What does it mean?" asked Mrs. Andrews, looking troubled, and moved uneasily in her chair.
"Cottillions, I presume," was answered carelessly.
"Not dancing, surely!"
"But even Mrs. Andrews said this, a man entered, carrying in his hand a violin. There was an instant movement on the part of several of the young members of the company, partners were chosen, and ere the pious Mrs. Andrews had time to collect her suddenly bewildered thoughts, the music had struck up, and the dancers were in motion.
"I can't remain here, it's an outrage," said Mrs. Andrews, making a motion to rise.
The lady by whom she was sitting comprehended now more clearly her state of mind, and laying a hand on her arm, gently restrained her.
"Why not remain? What is an outrage, Mrs. Andrews?" she asked.
"Mrs. Burdick knew very well that I was a member of the church," the lady's manner was indignant.
"All your friends know that," Mrs. Andrews, replied the lady. A third person might have detected in her tones a lurking sarcasm. But this was not perceived by the individual addressed. "But what is wrong?"
"Wrong! Isn't that wrong?" And she glanced towards the many wreaths of human figures already circling on the floor. "I could not have believed it of Mrs. Burdick; and she knew that I was a professor of religion."
"She doesn't expect you to dance, Mrs. Andrews," said the lady.
"But she expects me to countenance the sin and folly by my presence."
"Sin and folly are strong terms, Mrs. Andrews."
"I know they are, and I use them advisedly. I hold it a sin to dance."
"I know wise and good people who hold a different opinion."
"Wise and good!" Mrs. Andrews spoke with strong disgust. "I wouldn't give much for that dancing and music—not I!"
"The true qualities of men and women, are best seen at home. When people go abroad they generally change their attire—mental as well as bodily. Now I have seen the home-life of certain ladies who held dancing to be sinful, and I have said to myself, half-shudderingly: 'What child can breathe that atmosphere for years, and not grow up with a clouded spirit, and a fountain of bitterness in the heart.'"
"And so you mean to say," Mrs. Andrews spoke with some severity of manner, "that dancing makes people better? Is, in fact, a means of grace?"
"No, I say no such thing."
"Then what do you mean to say? I drew the only conclusion I can make."
"One may grow better or worse from dancing," said the lady. "All will depend upon the spirit in which the recreation is indulged. In itself the act is innocent."
Mrs. Andrews shook her head.
"In what does its sin consist?"
"It is an idle waste of time."
"Can you say nothing more of it?"
"I could, but delicacy keeps me silent."
"Did you ever dance?"
"Me! What a question! No!"
"I have danced often. And let me say, that your inference on the score of idleness is altogether an assumption."
"Why everybody admits that."
"Not by any means."
"If the description of some of the midnight balls and assemblies that I have heard of, the waltzing, and all that be true, then nothing could be more indelicate—nothing more injurious to the young and innocent."
"All good things become evil in their perversion," said the lady. "And I will readily agree with you, that dancing is perverted, and its use, as a means of social recreation, most sadly changed into what is injurious. The same may be said of church-going."
"You shock me," said Mrs. Andrews.
"I trust not. For true religion—for the holy things of the church—I trust that I have the most profound reverence. But let me prove what I say, that even church-going may become evil."
"I am all attention," said the incredulous Mrs. Andrews.
"You can hear plain speaking?"
"Me!" The church member looked surprised.
"Yes, you."
"Certainly I can. But why do you ask?"
"To put you on your guard, nothing more."
"Don't fear but what I can hear all the plain speaking you may venture upon. As to church-going being an evil, I am ready to prove the negative against any allegations you can advance. So speak on."
After a slight pause, to collect her thoughts, the lady said:
"There has been a protracted meeting in Mr. B.'s church."
"I know it. And a blessed time it was."
"You attend?"
"Yes, every day; and generally was my soul refreshed and strengthened."

"Did you see Mrs. Eldridge there?"
"Mrs. Eldridge? No indeed, except on Sunday. As for her religion, it isn't worth much, and will hardly stand her at the last day."
"Why Mrs. Andrews! You shock me! Have you seen into her heart? Do you know her purposes? Judge not, that ye be not judged, is the divine injunction."
"A tree is known by its fruit," said Mrs. Andrews, who felt the rebuke, and slightly colored.
"True; and by their fruits ye shall know them, replied the lady. "But come, there are too many around us for this earnest conversation. We will take a quarter of an hour to ourselves in one of the less crowded rooms. No one will observe our absence; and you will be freed from the annoyance of these dancers."
The two ladies quietly retired from the drawing-rooms. As soon as they were alone, the last speaker resumed:
"By their fruits ye shall know them. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? Let me relate what I saw and heard in the family of two ladies during this protracted meeting. One of these ladies was Mrs. Eldridge. I was passing in her neighborhood about four o'clock, and as I owed her a call, thought the opportunity a good one for returning it. On entering my ears caught the blended music of a piano, and children's happy voices. From the front parlor, through the partly opened door, a sight, beautiful to my eyes was revealed. Mrs. Eldridge was seated at the instrument, her sweet babe asleep on one arm, while, with a single hand, she was touching the notes of a familiar air, to which four children were dancing. A more innocent, loving, happy group I have never seen.
For nearly ten minutes I gazed upon them unmoved, so interested that I forgot the questionable propriety of my conduct, and during that time, not an unkind word was uttered by one of the children, nor did anything occur to mar the harmony of the scene. It was a sight on which angels could have looked, nay, did look with pleasure; for, whenever hearts are tuned to good affections angels are present. The music was suspended, and the dancing ceased, as I presented myself. The mother greeted me with a happy smile, and each of the children spoke to her visitor with an air at once polite and respectful.
"I've turned out here for the afternoon you see," said Mrs. Eldridge, cheerfully. "It's Alice's day to go out, and I never like to trust our little ones with the chambermaid, who isn't our fond of children. We generally have a good time on these occasions, for I give my time up to them entirely. They're read, and played, and told stories, until tired, and now I've just brightened them up, body and mind, with a dance."
And bright and happy they all looked.
"Now run up into the nursery for a little while, and build block houses," said she, "while I have a little pleasant talk with my friend. That's good children. And I want you to be very quiet, for little Eddy has a sleep, and I'm going to lay him in his crib."
Away went the children, and I heard no more of them for half an hour during which I said. With the child in her arms, Mrs. Eldridge went up to her chamber, and I went with her. As she was laying him in the crib, I took from the mantle a large porcelain figure of a kneeling child, and was examining it, when she turned to me. "Very beautiful," said I. "It is," she replied. "We call it our Eddy, saying his prayers. There is a history attached to it. Very early I teach my little ones to say an evening prayer. First impressions are never wholly effaced, I therefore seek to implant in the young dawn of thought, an idea of God, and our dependence on him for life and all blessings, knowing, that if duly fixed, this idea will ever remain and be a vessel, in after years, for the reception of truth flowing from the source of all truth. Strangely enough, my little Eddy, so sweet in temper as he was, steadily refused to say his prayers. I tried every way I could to induce him to kneel with the other children and say a few simple words; but no, his aversion thereto was unconquerable, at last grew really troubled about it. There seemed to be a vein in his character that argued no good. One day I saw this kneeling child in a store. With the sight of it came the thoughts of how I might use it. I bought the figure and did not show it to Eddy until he was about going to bed. The effect was all I had hoped to produce. He looked at it some moments earnestly, then dropped on his knees, clasped his little white hands and murmured the prayer I had so vainly strove to make him repeat."
Tears were in the eyes of Mrs. Eldridge as she uttered the closing words. I felt that she was true mother, and loved her children with a high and holy love.
And now let me give you a picture that strongly contrasts with this. Not far from Mrs. Eldridge resides a lady who is remarkable for her devotion to the church, and I am compelled to say, want of charity to all who happen to differ from her—more particularly if the difference involves church matters. It was after sundown; still being in the neighborhood, I embraced the opportunity of making a call. On ringing the bell, I heard a clatter of feet down the stairs and along the passage, accompanied by children's voices, loud and boisterous. It was sometime before the door was opened, for each of the four children wishing to perform the office, resisted the other attempts to admit the visitor. Angry exclamations, rude outcries, ill names, and struggles for the advantage continued until the cook, attracted to the scene of contention, and after jerking the children so roughly as to set the two youngest crying, swung it open and I entered. Gaining the parlor, I looked for the mother of these children.
"She isn't at home," said the cook.
"She's gone to church," said the eldest of the children.
"I wish she'd stay at home," remarked the cook in a very disrespectful way and with a manner that showed her to be much fretted in mind. "It's Mary's day out and she knows I can't do anything with the children. Such children! I never saw! They don't mind a word you say, and quarrel so among themselves, that it makes me sick to hear them."
"At this moment a headless doll struck against the side of my neck. It had been thrown by one child at another, missing her aim, she gave me the benefit of her evil intention. At this the cook lost all patience, and seizing the offending little one, boxed her soundly before I could interfere. The language used by that child, as she escaped from the cook's hands, was shocking; it made my flesh creep!"
"Did I understand you to say that your mother had gone to church?" I asked of the eldest child.
"Yes, ma'am," was answered. "She's been every day this week. There's a protracted meeting."
"Give me that book," screamed a child at this moment. Glancing across the room, I saw two of the little ones contending for the possession of a large family bible, which lay upon a small table. Before I could reach them, for I started for-

ward from an impulse of the moment, the table was thrown over, the marble top broken, and the cover torn from the sacred volume."
The face of Mrs. Andrews became instantly of a deep crimson. Not seeming to notice this, her friend continued.
"As the table fell it came within an inch of striking another child on the head, who had seated himself on the floor. Had it done so, a fractured skull, or perhaps instant death would have been the consequence."
Mrs. Andrews caught her breath and grew very pale. The other still continued.
"In the midst of the confusion that followed, the father came home. He asked, 'Where is your mother?' he asked of one of the children.
"Gone to church," was replied.
"Ah dear!"—I can hear his voice now, with its tones of hopelessness—this church-going man is dreadful. I tell my wife it is all wrong. That her best service to God is to bring up her children in the love of what is good and true in filial obedience and fraternal affection. But it avails not."
And now, Mrs. Andrews, continued the lady, not in the least appearing to notice the distress of her over pious friend, whom she had placed upon the rack, "when God comes to make up his jewels, and says to Mrs. Eldridge, and also to the mother who thought more of church going than she does of her precious little ones, 'where are the children I gave you?' which do you think will be most likely to say—'Here they are, not one is lost!'"
"Have I not clearly shown you that even church-going may be perverted into an evil, that piety may attain an inordinate growth while church-going is the root? Spiritual pride, a vain conceit of superior goodness because of the observance of certain forms and ceremonies, is the error into which so many devout religionists fall. God sees not as man seeth. He looks into the heart, and judgeth his creatures by the motives that rule them."
And as she said this she arose, the silent and rebuked spirit of Mrs. Andrews, whose own picture had been drawn, following her down to the gay drawing rooms.
Many a pious heart that of the humble Pharisee beat beneath the bosoms of happy maidens, even though their feet were rising and falling in time to waltzing melodies.

CAMP MEETING TALK.
A chap down South went to a camp-meeting, and gave the following amusing account of the disjointed conversation he heard there:
Preaching had not begun, and promenade was in progress. We took a convenient stand, and tried to catch the remarks of the various couples as they went slowly by us.
"Yes, indeed," (two girls talking of course) "and my brother Tom says that Henry Soaker brags about the many times he has kissed her right in the mouth, and she never slaps him at all when nobody is, but I tell you that if he does he ought to be flogged for it."
"Corn is up again, you know, and I shall make at least six hundred barrels if I make a peck, and consequently—"
"What a spectacle this is, to be swab. Chaw, Ah wondah if these people—dem'd pooly gut, aint she—build they own tents owa hiaw men to do it fowah 'em. Must be a good boah to—"
"Be married in six weeks from last Tuesday. I heard ma talking about it, but you mustn't mention it for the world. It is a great secret."
"Really now, and she's as ugly as I—"
"The finest son you ever saw, sir. Pure Berkshire, and has nine splendid pigs. It was the best trade I ever made, and I wouldn't take thirty dollars for it."
"Scolloped petticoats only look Ann! Nine flowers and hoops in the bargain! Oh how I should love to—"
"Go to picnic on Thursday? Oh thank you. You don't know how I would love to be present, sir. I am so fond of the exhilarating dance, but father says—"
"I am truly gratified, my dear young friend, to learn that you are so deeply interested with the necessity of immediate repentance, and I shall this very day make—"
"Ten yards of gimp for the bosom, and maroon velvet binding for the neck and sleeves, oh, Emily!"
"The finest baby you ever saw—black eyes and large limbs, six weeks old and weighs—"
"Sixty-one pounds and a quarter to the bushel. None better in the country. Free from garlic and cockle, and large grained. I had it!"
"Stillpious, next Saturday. Bothaydes the former Congressman, will speak, as he says—"
"Ah, Mr. Pepper, you flatter me so! Just so. How horridly Kate Wilnot is dressed. She will wear yellow, though it makes her look like—"
"Fever and agy. I believe. They've all been up with it, and now the poor man's got—"
"The sweetest bonnet I ever saw. Where did you get it? I must recommend my sister to you!"
"Watermelon patch. Stole every darned one. Some of 'em 'bout halfpenny. I saw 'I'll shoot them if they don't!"
"Go to the White Sulphur. It is the best place in the whole world, ma'am. I've seen some of the most wonderful effects of the waters. Tom Holocaust was cured of—"
"Twenty-five pounds of butter a week. And always get a quarter a pound, and sometimes—"
"Four eggs, two handful of flour, a dab of yeast, half tin cup full of molasses, and it makes—"
"The best manure I ever used. Vastly superior to guano, or super phosphate. Two hundred and fifty pounds to the acre raised me—"
"The handsomest woman on the ground. I can see no equal to her, except Miss Mary—, and she's got—"
"Both hind legs spavined. And there's a speck in her right eye that's bound to—"
"That beautiful girl in black over there. I never saw her but once before, and that was—"
"Mr. Muggin's failure, sir. And he has taken to drink awfully, and only last week had—"
"His head under my arm, and was plugging him in the mouth, when he got my finger—"
"Between the 10th and 15th of September. I will get my wheat to market, and it will bring—"
"His grey hairs in sorrow to the grave. Oh, it is awful to think how—"
"Close she hangs to his arm. She ought to be ashamed of herself, and never saw him until—"
"William was born twenty-five years ago last April. I am an old woman now, and the grey hairs make—"
"Toot! toot! 'Preaching will now commence," said the Presiding Elder, and we heard no more.

There are many who prize virtue, but do no more than prize it.

A MARINE LOCOMOTIVE.—A machinist in Memphis, Tennessee, has invented what he terms a marine locomotive, and which is designed to be substituted for the present steam water craft, by making the base of the boat the propelling agent instead of paddle wheels, as now used. The invention consists in using two huge parallel hollow screws in the place of the present keel, and revolving them by means of steam power, so that they will cut their way through the water as a common screw cuts into wood. The screws are constructed of iron, and as before stated, are hollow, but divided into compartments as a precaution against sinking, in case of accident. The cabin of the locomotive will be constructed of wood, and will revolve on the screws, thus admitting the passage of fresh air beneath its whole length and breadth. It is believed that when fairly put upon the water and under advantageous circumstances, the locomotive can make about thirty miles an hour.

AN OSSIATED MAN.—In a quiet little village on the Western Reserve, in Ohio, says the Present, Tennessee, there lives a man who, physiologically considered, is certainly one of the wonders of the world. His joints are completely ossified, turned to bone, he is not capable of making the slightest movement, except alternately opening and shutting two fingers of his right hand. His body is as rigid as iron, and it couldn't be bent without breaking some of his bones. This singular process of ossification has been going on in his system for more than twenty years. He is now about 46 years old, and has never had the use of his limbs since he was a child. He was nine years old when ossification commenced first in his ankle joints, gradually extending itself through his system until he was entirely helpless; since that time he has been wholly under his mother's care and she watches over him with an anxiety only a mother can feel. When about 26 years old he became entirely blind from some unknown cause, and has remained so ever since. At about 30 he suffered greatly from toothache, and finally had them all extracted. A year or two afterwards his fingers and toes came off, and were supplied by others growing out from his fingers and toes at right angles and presenting the appearance of horns. What is still more singular in regard to his nails, if the end of the nail is cut off it will bleed freely. Such is the condition of this remarkable man at the present time. He has been visited by a great number of scientific men from all parts of the world, but all have failed to give any plausible reason of the cause of his transformation from flesh to bone. Singular as it may appear, although his jaw bone is firmly set in his head, he not only talks freely, but fluently converses with his friends and those who visit him, on all ordinary topics of the day, and he shows himself well informed, and of good mind. He is always cheerful, appears contented and happy, and it seems probable that he will live many years to come.

Monumental Structures.—The first aim should be to exclude all gayish touches of display and vanity, all theatrical embellishments, all excesses of mere sentiment, all coarse and repulsive emblems of the mere materialism of death. Though we say that the grave equalizes all mortal distinctions, we do not say so truly. Some signs of the distinctions and rivalries of life will find expression here; it cannot be otherwise where wealth and poverty shall have their graves. Such distinctions, so far as they arise from eminent excellence of character, or honorable fidelity in discharging the higher trusts of existence, ought to be recognized here; for they are part of the wisdom of the grave. Good taste, yes, something more similar even than that, forbids the obtrusion here of all eccentricities, all that is barbarous in the shapes of the monumental structure, or boastful or ill-toned in the inscription which it may bear. Death needs no artificial skill, no ingenuity, no conceit, no parade, to invest it with effect. All such exhibitions will but detract from the solemnity of the scene. And even as to epitaphs, there are some suggestions which may be spoken in a still tenacious cemetery, better than where in single instances good taste may have been violated. Flattering titles, superlative praise, and even some expressions of grief or hope, do not become the monuments of the dead. In the sacred privacy of a saddened home, a father or a mother may be spoken of as "the very best of parents." Brother, sister, or friend may be extolled as exceeding all others, known to the world, for their purity, goodness or fidelity. But if the superlatives and encomiums which express these domestic partialities are inscribed upon stone and obtruded upon strangers, they may not always awaken the right emotion. So also, when those who have not lived or died in the esteem and good report of their associates are committed to the earth, their affection may have treasured some remembrances of kindness, some good intent, some struggling effort, even in them; and the softened heart of the mourning may prompt an epitaph for human frailty. We may approve a former counsel rather than the latter. The epitaph on the emperor Adrian's horse is preserved; but his own has perished—not, we may surmise, because of its modesty or its justice.

The rules of exclusion, which good taste and the harmonies of propriety and consistency will enforce in such a cemetery, will not trespass upon the large liberty which individual preferences may exercise for variety. Variety will be desirable here as elsewhere. The colors of the stones from the quarries of the world are various; so may their shapes, and the emblems which they bear. Flowers and trees are diversely fashioned, robed and dyed; so may be their groupings and effects. The slender or the solid structure, the broken shaft, the consecrated cross the simple headstone, the single memorial of a whole household with the record pages of the family bible transcribed upon it, the urn, the vase, the withering flower, the chrysalis, the inverted torch, the winged globe, the serpent coiled into a circle—the ancient emblem of unending time—these do not exhaust variety though they express so much. It is, however, to be remembered here, that the efforts after singularity or novelty, whether shown in dress or manners or literature, or scientific, or philosophical or religious speculations, most frequently fails, and in matters of taste produces the most tasteless results. (Rev. George E. Ellis' Address at Woodlawn.

Tell me what a man drinks, and I'll tell you what the man thinks.

LAUGHABLE MISTAKE.—An acquaintance tells a good joke about a verandah limb of the law, who resided upon Mill Creek, and in time of the absence of the pastor of the "district meeting," acted as a clerk. He had a strange mode of manufacturing wool, upon a certain occasion, when he deemed his services in request, he undertook to "give out a hymn," in which the word "doxology" occurred; as he could not get hold of the word, he requested the congregation to sing "four verses and a sockdologer!"—Exchange.

Merchandise and Furnishing.

G. C. McGRATH & CO.,
MERCHANDISE TAILORS,
SHELBYVILLE, KY.
KEEP constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS and VESTINGS, of every shade and grade.
READY-MADE CLOTHING
for men and boys; Shirts, Hosiery and Silk Underwear; Collars; Cravats; Gloves; Suspenders; silk and cambric Handkerchiefs; Drawers; Hosiery; Shoulder Braces, etc., at low prices.
All the goods of all kinds and grades have been selected recently by the senior of the firm with great care, in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and are prepared to make to order any garment in his line at short notice in the best style.
Custom Work and Cutting expeditiously executed.
Oct 12, 1856. 1854

T. O. SHACKELFORD
Is receiving a New Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Embracing every style of
Is desirable and new.
Novel! Elegant! Beautiful!
We hope our friends will make an early call.
At SHACKELFORD'S,
Sept 24, 1856. 1857

J. ADLER, 1856. L. ADLER,
J. ADLER, 1856. L. ADLER,
J. ADLER, 1856. L. ADLER,
ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
THE undersigned beg to inform their friends that they have already received a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, of all kinds.
Also, Cloths, Cassimere, and Dressing, and a general assortment of Tailors' Trimmings.
It is useless to mention the articles our Stock consists of, as we can assure our friends that our stocks in all branches are certainly larger and of better selection than ever before, by us, or any body else, heretofore in this market.
We are able to suit to cash buyers or punctual customers as low as any house West, and we kindly request them to look around and examine our stocks before buying elsewhere.
Country Produce taken in exchange.
Call at
Sept 17, 1856. J. & L. ADLER'S. 1857

SPRING STYLES.
HAMILTON FRAZER announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has received a large stock of
SPRING STYLE HATS AND CAPS,
for men, boys, and youths' wear, to which he invites the attention of all who want a neat, cheap and durable article. Especially attention is invited to my stock of Soft Hats, and Embroidered Linen Caps.
March 5, 1856. 1842

Wm. Wilcock, 920. H. ROGERS, TRO. F. TRALEY
Wilcock, Rogers & Fraley
Late of 222 Market and 50 Commerce Streets,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STRAW GOODS,
SILKS, CASSIMERE AND WOOL HATS,
FUR GOODS, &c.
221 No. 201 Market Street, above Fifth, Philadelphia.
June 11, 1856. 1856

NEW FIRM.
THOS. J. THROOP & BRO., having purchased the establishment of Joseph Hall, of N. J. Marshall & Co., and the stock of supplies, and are prepared to furnish the community with the best articles of pure DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., of every description.
The establishment, already well known, will be under the direct control of Dr. Geo. A. Throop, an experienced physician and druggist, who will superintend the selection of his goods, and the general management of the concern.
March 12, 1856. 1854

IRON—A large assortment of Iron on hand by
T. J. THROOP & BRO.
CLOTHING: CLOTHING!
STANFORD & NEWLAND invite to their selection of gentlemen's FINE CLOTHING, for Spring and Summer wear. They were purchased from one of the best houses in New York City, and embrace the finest and most beautiful assortment ever brought to Shelbyville. A fit guaranteed.
Call at
Shelbyville, April 30, 1856. 1850

SPRING, 1856.
NEW GOODS!
STANFORD & NEWLAND have the pleasure to announce to their friends and customers that they are now receiving their
Spring Stock,
a large portion of which is now open for inspection. Please call and examine.
We will take tow and flax and cotton linen, feathers, &c., in exchange for Goods.
STANFORD & NEWLAND.
March 26, 1856. 1845

Cincinnati Advertisements.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.,
121 East Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Importers of
DRY GOODS & CARPETS.
RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and purchasers generally, that they are now opening an extensive and complete assortment of
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, and all kinds of Goods.
Families, hotel keepers, steamboat owners, and strangers, may depend upon finding the best class of Goods, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern Cities.
April 9, 1856. 1847

HATS! CAPS! HATS!
WILLIAM DODD & CO.
Invite the attention of
WHOLESALE BUYERS
To their
FALL & WINTER STOCK
OF
SOFT FUR, SILK, AND WOOL HATS,
HATS, CLOTH AND FUR CAPS.
Of every description, and a splendid assortment of
LADIES' DRESS FURS
OF ALL STYLES.
Made up in the best manner, of good Skins, from the highest to the lowest grades.
April 18, 1856. 1856

TO MERCHANTS.
We have a large stock of goods for sale, for the accommodation of our rapidly increasing trade, to which we respectfully invite the attention of buyers.
Our terms are as liberal to cash and prompt time buyers as any first class Eastern house, and Merchants will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine our stock of
Domestics, Linens, Housekeeping Goods, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, SATINETTS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, CLOAKS, &c.
We continue our extensive retail business as usual.
74 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.
September 10, 1856. 1856

THE STODART PIANO.
SMITH & NIXON, Cincinnati, O.
Agents for the most celebrated manufactory of the Union, desire to call the attention of buyers particularly to the above celebrated instruments, of which they constantly keep a splendid assortment on hand.
For sweetness, quality, and tone of quality, power, and durability, they are unequalled in the world, and are sold at about one-third to one-half less cost than any other piano in the United States. Call and examine for yourselves, at the northwest corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
F. WALLACE, LITHGOW & CO.
April 18, 1855. 1856

Aux.—A friend, to my knowledge, has cured persons of this disease by administering a pinch of candle-sulf, not as a charm, but as a potent medicine. In the last visitation of cholera, a paragraph went the rounds of the papers, recommending charcoal from a burnt cork, as an efficacious remedy. Carbon may prove a very powerful drug when properly administered.—Notes and Queries.

Louisville Advertisements.

A. O. SMITH, L. RUSSELL, S. SHANKS, MORRIS THOMAS
SMITH, RUSSELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Star and Tallow Candles and Soap.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
FACTORY east end of Main Street, near the bridge on the Shelbyville road. Office on 3d Street, between Main and Market Streets.
The highest quality of candles, in all sizes, Tallow, Lard and Grease, delivered at their factory.
October 1, 1856. 1857

STONE & WARREN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
English, French, German and American DRY GOODS,
N. O. 429, South Market street, between 4th and 5th streets, Louisville, Ky., where may be found a complete assortment of all Goods in this line, at
REASONABLE PRICES.
Also, Ladies' Mantles of every description. Our stock of Domestic Goods never was better than at the present time. We would be pleased to see our friends and the public in general, as we feel confident that we can suit all.
Remember that we have but one price!—Persons can then rely on obtaining good Goods, at fair prices. Call and see for yourselves. We think we can suit all. Goods taken in exchange for Goods.
J. T. THROOP & BRO.,
Market at, 4th door below 4th, Louisville.
March 19, 1856. 1854

GREAT 1856
FALL MILLINERY GOODS, at Mrs. A. R. JACKSON'S, No. 101 Fourth Street, between Market and Jefferson, East side of the city. Mrs. JACKSON has just received a large stock of fancy Paris MILLINERY GOODS, and Manufacturers of LADIES' RICH DRESS HATS! begs leave to inform the ladies of Louisville, and its vicinity, that I have purchased my Goods from the direct importers in New York and Europe, which enable me to offer goods of the most similar class house in my line, in the city. My goods were selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest fall styles, and I shall be receiving from time to time, by Express, all the latest styles of goods as they are imported direct. My goods will be sold at the lowest prices, and on the most liberal terms.

MRS. A. R. JACKSON,
No. 101 Fourth Street, between Market and Jefferson, East side, Louisville, Ky.
October 1, 1856. 1857

JACOB SMITH & CO.,
WE have on hand a large assortment of all kinds of FLOORING, SHINGLES, and all kinds of Lumber, and a large assortment of Poplar and White Pine Lumber, which we are selling as low as any house in the city. All orders from the city will be faithfully attended to. We refer to Messrs. Thomas, Cincinnati, Messrs. John T. Davis, and Wm. G. Rogers, Shelbyville.
JACOB SMITH & CO.,
cor. Main and Clay streets, Louisville.
February 13, 1856. 1859

FALL AND WINTER 1856
1856 GOODS. 1856
THE subscriber has now on hand, and is constantly receiving, new styles of styles of Bonnets, Ribbons, Velvets, Plushes, Silks, Satins, French and American Flowers, a large and choice selection; Head Dresses, Dress Trimmings, Ruchings, Quillings, Frames, Corsets, Wires, and a general assortment of every article in the Millinery Line.
Purchasing of Importers and Manufacturers, I am prepared to offer Goods on as favorable terms as any Jobbing House, East or West, and respectfully invite an inspection of my stock before making your purchases. All orders promptly filled.
JOHN H. CANNON,
421 Market Street, bet. 4th and 5th Sts., Louisville
September 17, 1856. 1850

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
AND
Furnishing Establishment.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
N. O. 130, N.W. cor. Main and 4th Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.
Would most respectfully invite his friends and customers, and all who may wish desirable articles, to an examination of his stock, which he has just received from the most reliable sources, and is now opening at his new establishment, on N. W. cor. Main and 4th Sts., Louisville, Ky.
MOST EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, AND CHILDREN'S YOUTHS'
His importations for the present season being much larger than usual, he is prepared to offer as handsomely, and as great a variety of goods as can be found in any one house in the city. His assortment embraces every article necessary for a Gentleman's complete wardrobe, and is of the most reliable and fashionable styles.
Super Dress and Frock Coats, Over-Coats, Tailor-made Coats, Raglan's Over-Coats, Business Coats, Super French Dressing and Cassimer Patterns, of all the most desirable styles.
Super black, plain and figured Silk, Satin, Velvet, Plush, Cassimer, Cloth, Party and Business Vests, Also, Shirts, Hosiery, Cravats, Neckties, Ruchings, Scarfs, Suspenders, Carpet-Bags, Traveling Shawls and Rugs, &c., together with the largest and most beautiful assortment of children's and youths' clothing, for the present season being much larger than usual, he is prepared to offer as handsomely, and as great a variety of goods as can be found in any one house in the city. His assortment embraces every article necessary for a Gentleman's complete wardrobe, and is of the most reliable and fashionable styles.
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